

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 19th, 1935

No. 12

Three Cornered Fight on the Ocean Rates Problem Opens in Special Committee of Commons

Peterson Ship Subsidy Proposal Raises Issues of Vital Importance to People of Western Canada—Subsidy Called for Would Build Double the Number of Ships, if Spent on Ships of Our Own

By L. M. Jelliffe, U.F.A. Member for Lethbridge

The last contribution to your columns from members of the Alberta contingent at Ottawa, closes with a brief reference to the debate upon the Government's Ship Subsidy proposal which was at that time in its initial stages.

ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECTS OF SESSION

This was one of the most important subjects to be brought before the House of Commons at this session. It was introduced in the House in the form of a resolution proposed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, reading as follows:

Resolved, that to give the Government of Canada control over certain seven rates it is expedient to ratify and confirm the agreement between His Majesty and Sir William Peterson, K.C.B.E., as set out in the schedule to this resolution, and dated the thirteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and that in view of the provisions of said Agreement giving the Government control over such rates and of the services to be performed thereunder, the Governor-in-Council may authorize payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the said Sir William Peterson, K.C.B.E., of an annual amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds in the manner and for the period provided for in the said Agreement.

OUTLINES TERMS OF PROPOSED SUBSIDY

The schedule referred to in this resolution opens with a number of paragraphs reciting complaints from agriculturalists, manufacturers and commercial interests, of the hampering and handicapping of trade and of serious losses resulting from the high rates of ocean transportation levied by shipping companies under the control of the so-called shipping conference; refers to the investigations made by the Government of these complaints; recites the offer of Sir William Peterson to supply a fleet of "ten up-to-date new ships of the most modern type", to cope with this situation, and of the Government to accept this proposal subject to the ratification of Parliament; and follows with a statement of the articles of agreement stipulating for the payment to the said Sir William Peterson or of a company to be formed by him, of an annual subsidy of \$275,000 (approximately \$1,200,000) for a period of ten years, which may be extended for a longer term, and also for the placing of additional ships of like kind in service on like terms upon receipt of notice as to do from the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Clause D. of Section 1, of the Agreement provides "That the control and regulation of the rates to be charged by the

In the article below, Mr. Jelliffe gives an illuminating statement of the issues involved in the inquiry into the Ottawa Government's proposals for the subsidizing of the Peterson Steamship Line. He summarizes the arguments brought out in the recent debate, and declares that the issue lies between "those who are opposed to Government control or interference with the present shipping interests, those who are keenly interested in supporting the Government policy, and those who wish to thwart the activities and methods of ocean combines and conferences and to see some adequate method evolved to correct existing conditions in the interests of the producers and consumers of the country."

contractor shall rest with the Government and that the Government shall fix such transportation rates on all commodities from time to time."

Clause F. provides for the carrying of emigrants from Great Britain or the continent of Europe at rates to be fixed by the Government and for the carriage of all Canadian mails free, if and when the parties hereto agree upon the establishment of a passenger service or other steamers suitable for the

carriage of emigrants in conjunction with and under control of the shipping company.

GREAT EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

There is an old saying that "great events cast their shadows before them". This was true as regards this resolution. It had been the subject of much speculation and interest from the day of its first appearance on the order paper. There had been meetings and caucuses of the several Parliamentary groups in which it had been discussed and considered. It may not be too much to suggest that many individual members were concerned greatly as to the attitude they would assume toward it. When the long expected day of its presentation arrived, an animated and interesting debate was precipitated, which continued to absorb the deepest attention and the time of the House, with little interruption, during six sittings.

In his presentation speech the Minister stressed the great importance of the proposal to the country at large, and emphasized the intention of the Government upon the second reading of the bill based upon the resolution, of referring the bill to a special committee before whom suggestions or questions would be permitted by anyone wishing to be heard. He based the proposal upon information elicited by the special committee appointed to investigate into agricultural conditions, which sat during the session of 1933, and investigations and recommendations of one W. T. R. Preston, who had been commissioned by the Government to inquire into the ocean shipping situation, and upon numerous complaints which the Government had received from shippers engaged in various lines of activity.

QUESTION PRIMARILY ONE OF METHOD

One point was admitted and stood out prominently in the course of the debate, viz. the existence now and for many years past, of a combine or conference of the steamship industry.
(Continued on page 21)

*Why Ford is the
universal quality car*



STANDARDIZATION

Standardization is the
secret of uniform quality.

Ford standardization is
complete to the smallest
detail of production—it
insures absolute uniform-
ity throughout—from
raw materials to finished
product.

The result is written in the
uniform satisfaction of
over ten million owners.

See Your Nearest Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS

TRUCKS

TRACTORS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year \$2.00
Single Copies 10 cents

Mails payable by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average paid circulation
Average 6 months ending Mar. 25, 1928

THE
U.F.A.

Published by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

INCORPORATED

CALGARY - ALBERTA

Editor:

W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

Commercial display.....\$10 per space line
(12.50 per 1000)

Livestock display.....(rate on application)
Classified.....\$5 per word prepaid

No discount for time or space.

New copy must reach us 3 days in advance of publication to secure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, tobacco or speculative investment schemes. Note other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 18th, 1928

No. 12

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE
THREE CONSUMED FIGHT ON OCEAN RATES	1
EDITORIAL	3
LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLY TO MEET AGAIN IN JUNE	4
HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WILL BE ACCELERATED.....	5
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION	7
NOTES FROM THE WHOLEY POOL HEAD OFFICE	7
CONCENTRATED DRIVE FOR NEW POOL IN JUNE	7
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT AND SPREY LAKES POWER SCHEME	10
SIXTY-FIVE BILLS ARE PASSED BY ASSEMBLY	20
GRANT AID TOTALLING \$71,125 TO DRAINAGE DISTRICTS	22
GRAIN CLEANING MACHINE GIVES GOOD RESULTS	22

EDITORIAL

A GOOD PRECEDENT

By the recording of a standing vote taken in committee of the whole last week, a very desirable precedent was established in the Alberta Legislature. While the vote on the principle of a bill is commonly supposed to be taken on second reading, divisions occurring in committee are frequently of equal importance. If a standing vote be demanded in committee, there is no good reason why it should not be recorded in exactly the same manner as when the Speaker is in the chair.

Forty years ago the people of New Brunswick decided to dispense with Government House. We have never heard it suggested that the citizens of that Province, when they took such action, were bent on wrecking the constitution of Canada. Possibly they lacked hysterical newspaper critics.

The last redistribution bill was enacted and the Legislature dissolved by the Government about twenty-four hours after the details of the bill had been laid on the table of the Assembly. Prior to the introduction of the bill the details were a cabinet secret.

The next redistribution will not take place until a committee representative of all groups in the Legislature has made a complete investigation and brought in its report.

The present Legislature and the present Government are more democratic and less parliamantarian than the last.

Following the presentation of the Walsh report, the Government promptly announced their intention to carry into effect any changes in the administration of the Leithbridge jail which might be found desirable. The matter had in fact been engaging the serious attention of Ministers from the time of the occurrence of the recent tragedy. Whatever may now require to be done, the public are confident the Government will do.

LAGGING BEHIND

The Leithbridge jail tragedy may serve to call attention to a much broader and a much more difficult question than that of administration, a question which cannot immediately be answered by any Government, which depends in the first place upon a reconsideration of our attitude towards the problem of crime and criminals.

Sigurd Olson, in "Human Quintessences", written almost a generation ago, revealed a number of reasons why the practical solution of sociological problems always lags behind the progress of science, and must continue to lag behind. Science is untrammelled by inherited prejudices. It has no obstacles to overcome except the limitations of reason and of the genius of man. Progress in practical sociology is limited by prejudice and unenlightened self-interest—frequently by stupidity masquerading as common sense.

Politics, of course, always lags behind science, and so also, in a different field of human activity, does our conception of the proper function of what are known today as penal institutions. Great progress has been made in administrative

reform, but a scientific attitude towards the treatment of social crime itself is much more tardy in development. The change, when it does come, will be inspired, not by mawkish sentimentality, but by reason, science, and common sense.

There is, perhaps, no other field in which progress will prove more difficult. We have inherited a system of ideas which in their practical expression cannot quickly be changed. The will to change, however, is growing.

Mr. Baker's bill to equalize the burden of educational taxation in some measure, for the benefit of the less fortunate districts, will not be finally dealt with until the Legislature meets again. We believe the principle of the bill to be sound. The provision of facilities for at least a fair elementary education for every child in the Province is a pressing need. Mr. Baker believes that his bill will provide such facilities. It will meet with the hearty approval of an overwhelming number of the people of Alberta.

The new plans for the development of the Leithbridge Northern Irrigation scheme will impose for the time being increased financial burdens on the Province. But unless the project can be made a success the ultimate burden will be several times as great.

The resolution of the ingenious Independent members of the Legislature, calling for the setting up of a committee on estimates, was promptly seized upon by the more sophisticated Liberal members as constituting a "vote of want of confidence", and heartily supported as such. Mr. Mitchell did not think the resolution practicable, but offered to support it as a means, not of setting up the proposed committee, but of turning the Government out.

The scope of the committee of the Legislature might be widened with advantages in some cases, and in a Legislature organized, with due allowances for the differences in function, somewhat after the plan of a county council, their usefulness might be increased.

W. M. Davidson has advocated the setting up in the Alberta Legislature of a committee similar to the Geddes Committee appointed in Britain immediately after the war. There is this to be said about the Geddes Committee—that apart from recommendations for reduction of expenditures which arose out of wartime necessities, and were not needed in peace time, few of its proposals were permanently adopted. The adoption of many of them was attempted and abandoned. There are today few British Parliamentarians of progressive outlook who would defend them. The Geddes bubble has been pricked.

PEACE RIVER
(Calgary Albertan)

The Conservative party has nominated a candidate for the Federal district in Peace River. The Liberal party in a box car in some like manner nominated William Rao, and a Liberal in protest is already in the field. Mr. Kennedy, the U. F. A. member for West Edmonton, is likely to run in that riding. With a force like that the outcome seems fairly certain in favor of Kennedy. A large number of Liberals would rather vote for Arthur Meighen than for William Rao.

"The farmer is the only large producer who produces without informing himself carefully as to the future demand; who sells at the price the buyer is willing to pay; who does not condition his products carefully for market; who dumps them in large quantities on the market soon after harvest; and who therefore pays high charges to all sorts of other people to do what he ought to do for himself."—Henry C. Wallace, former U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Legislature Adjourns, to Meet Again in June to Consider Problem of the Northern Railways—Wheat Pool Guarantee Extended to Terminals

Assembly Recommends Advance to Assist in Organization of New Co-operative Pools—Loss on Lethbridge Northern Will Probably Be Reduced from \$12,000,000 to About \$4,000,000 by New Scheme—Effort to Eliminate Election Deposit Fails—Tax Recovery Act and Crop Payments Act Amended—Sixty-five Bills Passed During Session

Staff Correspondence

May Use Guarantee for the Purchase of Terminal Elevators

Reid Introduces New Wheat Pool Bill—Advances to Lethbridge Northern Settlers for Building Material, Homes and Milk Cows

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 8.—Renewal of the guarantee granted last year to the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., for the purchase of elevators, with the additional provision that money may be spent outside the borders of the Province, for the construction of terminal elevators, is provided in a bill introduced in the Assembly today by R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. The bill will be outlined in detail in the later reports of the current week. Mr. Reid also introduced a bill to amend the Co-operative Credit Act, and a bill to impose a tax on minerals. The purpose of the measures will be explained by the Minister on second reading.

Last year's Wheat Pool guarantee was limited to the purchase of elevators. The bill this year provides for construction within or without the boundaries of the Province. J. E. Brownlee stated that adequate facilities at the Pacific coast would be of great advantage to the Alberta Pool. It was uncertain, he said, whether any amount of the guarantee would be used, and the total would not be exceeded. The guarantee last year was \$1,000,000, and the renewal is for the same amount. The plan proposed is similar in terms to that adopted by the Saskatchewan Government for the financing of purchase at Port William. The Alberta Government guarantee applies only to the Alberta Pool, not to the Central Selling Agency of the three Provinces.

BROWNLEE ON LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN BILL

Provisions of the Lethbridge Northern Colonization bill, read a second time today on motion of V. W. Smith, were outlined in the last issue of "The U. F. A." Mr. Brownlee, who followed Mr. Smith, described a visit to the irrigation projects in the south last year. He had previously had no idea, he said, of what could be accomplished on open prairie by the application of water. Tree plantations, gardens, and a spirit of optimism among the people were his principal impressions of the tour.

This was the bright side. There was a less favorable aspect of this matter, a very similar condition having arisen

The Fifth Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta was adjourned on Good Friday, April 10th, to meet again on June 15th, or prior to or after that date, to deal with the problem of the Northern railways, and other matters.

Power to give a guarantee of not more than a million dollars to the Alberta Wheat Pool, for the construction or acquisition either of local or terminal elevators, was unanimously granted to the Government by the Assembly.

A Committee on Redistribution and Indemnities was appointed, with George Johnston of Carleton Place as chairman.

The Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act, by means of which the Government hoped to be able to salvage the irrigation undertaking embarked upon several years ago, thus cutting the loss to the Province from \$12,000,000 to about \$4,000,000, was unanimously accepted. The provisions of the act were outlined last week, and additional details are contained in the reports in the current issue.

An important bill for the purpose of equalizing the burden of the cost of education, by the imposition of a three mill rate on a Province-wide basis, was introduced by Fern Baker, and will be considered further at the adjourned session.

The right of the Public Utilities Board to raise or lower rates charged by public service corporations was upheld after an important debate, during which the past action of the board in reference to the price of gas in the southern field was subjected to considerable criticism.

in Alberta to that of the United States, where, according to the U. S. Irrigation Commission, water users had been unable to meet their obligations, and the Government had been able (whereas the Province of Alberta was not able) to relieve them of their interest burdens. The U. S. Commission advised the writing off of \$19,000,000 capital charges by the Government, and a resurvey of the irrigation areas.

Alberta had started the Lethbridge Northern project without sufficient settlement, or providing for production possibilities. The engineering side had been over-emphasized, and the farmers' ability to pay the costs of the project given insufficient attention. There had been high acreage production in the Coalville irrigated area when the new project was being agitated, with resultant high land values. The soil survey which had been made showed that there was, potentially, no more productive land in the Province.

FOUR FACTORS NECESSARY TO SETTLEMENT

Dealing with the criticism heard in some quarters that the present Government had not taken action soon enough, Mr. Brownlee said that four factors—the settlers, the non-resident owner, the

creditor and the Government were all involved, and the Government could not act effectively so long as any one of these factors stood out. So long as any one stood out, there could be no final settlement. The Alberta Government had no apology to offer in connection with this matter. It was only in the year 1923 that the United States Government realized the necessity for action. When Dr. Widstoe undertook his survey, the information available from the survey previously made proved of very great value.

Quoting statistics showing the position of the project, Mr. Brownlee said that unless action were taken along the proposed lines, new men would not come in, and present settlers in considerable numbers would abandon their holdings. In consequence the Province might find itself with a \$5,000,000 guaranteed undertaking on its hands, with no settlers and no production. It would be faced with the obligation to pay defaulted interest, and must meet the bonds at maturity.

It had been decided, therefore, as provided in the bill, (a) to do away with the joint liability, (b) to set rates that could probably be paid, (c) to provide a proposition that would attract settlers in competition with other projects. Any delay in bringing into effect the new terms would find the Provincial liabilities further increased.

The new legislation was built around the theory of the "home place", the maximum size of which would be approximately 160 acres; it provided that surplus lands must be listed at a price set by the manager; that those only should enjoy the benefits of the new adjustments who submitted to the terms imposed, the others being required to pay the old rates.

LIMITS OF FINANCIAL AID TO SETTLERS

Financial assistance would be given to settlers by way of advances to a maximum of \$400 for building material; \$250 for horses; \$200 for milk cows. The loans for material would be repayable in ten years; the farmer would advance 30 per cent. of the amount for horses; and in repayment of the price of cows, one-half of all the cream cheques would go to the Government until the loan was paid. The time of payment of capital charges was to be extended from 30 to 49 years.

As the loss sustained by the Province would be greater or less according to the rate of settlement, the favorable rates were desirable chiefly as a means of promoting rapid settlement. Even if the Province in an enterprise of this

character lost all, but at the same time prosperous farm homes were established on the Lethbridge Northern, Alberta would have recouped itself the loss.

MAXIMUM RATE INCREASED TO SIX MILLS

Second reading was given to a bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance. This changes the maximum rate of taxation from four mills to six mills on the dollar.

In committee of the whole the Assembly considered a bill to amend the Municipal Hospitals Act; a bill to amend the Agricultural Societies Act; a bill to amend the Mental Diseases Act; a bill to amend the Treasury Department Act; a bill to amend the Prairie Fires Act; and a bill to amend the Mines Act. Amendments to the Prairie Fires Act meet a request made by resolution of the U. F. A. Convention. It provides that brush fires may be kindled south of the North Saskatchewan with a fire guard of land covered with snow or water, or at least, graded or plowed, or burned over, as to be free of inflammable matter, and that north of the North Saskatchewan the fire guard may consist of land which by any method has been made free from inflammable matter. The fire guard must be 20 feet in width. The amendment to the Agricultural Societies Act provides for a grant of \$100 maximum to an agricultural society for planting trees around homes, and a maximum grant of \$300 for crop shows.

SEEKS ELIMINATION OF WILD LANDS TAX

A motion by J. Dechene, Beaver River (Liberal), expressing the opinion that "the time has arrived when the Wild Lands Tax levied in this Province should be levied, collected and spent within the municipality or improvement district from which it is collected," was defeated by 38 votes to 13.

Mr. Dechene said he had never favored the use of the tax for Provincial purposes. The value of wild lands was created, he contended, by the improvements made by the community in the various units. There had been in Beaver River a partial crop failure, and if the tax reverted to the municipalities relief would result. Half a million dollars was involved, and Mr. Dechene believed that he had the support of the great majority of the ratepayers in the municipal and improvement districts of the Province.

M. C. McKee, Lac Ste. Anne (U. F. A.); George Mills, Athabasca (Liberal) and S. G. Tobin, Leduc (Liberal) spoke in favor of the resolution, and L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal) condemned the principle of the wild lands tax. He did not believe that the non-resident should be discouraged from investing money. If he were over taxed he would cease to pay his ordinary taxes. Any wild lands tax imposed, however, should be for the benefit of the local authority, and the same rule should be applied to the fur tax.

WOULD HAVE TO REDUCE SERVICE TO PUBLIC

Captain Robert Pearson, Calgary (Independent), said that the wild lands tax was a great burden to settlers who for various reasons had to leave their farms temporarily, and A. M. Matheson, Vegreville (U. F. A.), said he would like to see the tax removed, but that this could not be done without decreasing services to the public. Before it could be eliminated, some other source of revenue must be provided. The tax did not af-

CONDITIONS OF THE WHEAT POOL ELEVATOR GUARANTEE

By the act to amend the act of incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., which was finally passed on Friday of last week, the Government are given power to lend or guarantee loans up to a total sum of \$1,000,000 to the Alberta Wheat Pool, for the acquisition or construction or remodeling of local or terminal elevators, within or without the borders of the Province.

The sums lent or guaranteed must not exceed 85 per cent, of the cost of carrying out the purpose for which the money is lent, and the loans or guarantees taken together must not at any time exceed the one million dollar total.

Any sums lent or guaranteed must be secured by mortgage upon the elevator upon which money is to be expended, and upon any interest in real or personal property which the corporation may hold or use in connection therewith.

fect the legitimate producer. The speculator should be taxed directly, however, on the unearned increment.

While people in remote districts found the tax burdensome, declared E. E. Sparks, Wetaskiwin (U. F. A.), turning over the tax to the municipality would not remove the burden. Relief should come by reduction of the acreage required to be cultivated.

George MacLachlan, Pembina (U. F. A.), found cause for dissatisfaction in that when a farmer left his farm in order to make a livelihood, the tax immediately became effective. He suggested that in such cases as these exemption should be granted for three years. Until the entire system of taxation was changed, this tax, however, must remain.

The Assembly divided on Mr. Dechene's resolution as follows:

For the motion: Messieurs Mitchell, Tobin, Marshall, Bowen, McClung, Mrs. Mills, Dechene, McLennan, Heffernan, Giroux, Henry, Milnes, McKee—13.

Against the motion: Messieurs Greenfield, Brownlee, Hendley, Reid, Ross, Parley, Mrs. Smith, V. W. Lave, Matheson, Clappell, Forster, MacLachlan, Sparks, Cameron, Galbreith, Smith, N. S. Shield, Carson, Moore, Brown, Joly, Washburn, St. Armand, Andrews, Cook, Smith, W.C., Smith, G.W., Stringam, Johnston, G.N., Sanders, Rasmussen, Proudfoot, Connor, Fedun, Chornobai, Pearson, Davidson, Christophers—38.

DAVIDSON WAS PANACEA FOR DEFICITS

Expressing the hope that his proposal would pave the way to a new financial policy that "would put an end to deficits," W. M. Davidson, Calgary (Independent), moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Robert Pearson, Calgary (Independent):

That there may be a decrease in Provincial expenditure, and an increase in Provincial revenue and greater efficiency in administration:

Be it Resolved, that this Legislature at this session, appoint a committee composed of Members of this Legislature, which committee shall make complete and detailed survey of revenue and expenditure, investigating the manner of organization of departments, methods of appointment of employees in Government service, the details of taxation and any other mat-

ters concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Province, and report:

1. On reorganization or improvement in organization in administration including details concerning better correlation of departments and method of appointment of officials to the employ of Government and control of the same;

2. On general or special revision of Provincial taxation;

3. On any other plan or plans for reducing expenditure or increasing revenue or improving efficiency; and further that this committee be empowered to summon business efficiency experts and any others it may deem wise who may supply information and suggestions and further that the committee may be summoned from time to time during the interim following the present session and any expense involved in connection with the committee shall be paid by the Province.

Repeated deficits, declared Mr. Davidson, prevented the adoption of a program of progressive legislation. The Government had come to the end of its petty economies. In the matter of revenue and taxation the Government lacked vision and courage. There were only two new revenue features devised: the liquor profits and the mineral tax.

The resolution provided a scheme whereby outside effort might be utilized to put an end to the Province's difficulties. The proposed plan was not without precedent, as a committee on redistribution was to be appointed. Ministers, who were too close to their own departments and consequently acquired a narrow view of things, should welcome assistance. The Government should be organized like a private business.

WOULD FORM STANDING COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Mr. Davidson coupled with the first resolution the following proposal, and discussed the two together:

Resolved, that Rule 24 of the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings of the Legislature of Alberta be amended to provide for a select standing committee "on estimates" to which in future sessions, shall be referred the "Estimates of Revenue and Accounts to be voted for the public service of Alberta" before the same are considered in the Legislature.

Consideration of estimates, said the member, had brought poorer results this year than ever before, more partisanship being shown. He did not criticize Mr. Marshall and other Liberals for attacking the estimates blindly, as there was no other way open to them. A committee could probe and consider, and arrive at intelligent conclusions.

Mr. Davidson said that his motion was in no way intended as a vote of want of confidence.

WOULD INVOLVE DUPLICATION OF EXPERTS

Saying that the resolution aimed at the root of responsible Government, Premier Greenfield said that if the proposal were adopted the committee, which itself would not possess expert knowledge, would find it necessary to call in experts to advise it. Having obtained the assistance of the experts the committee in turn would then advise the Government. But the Government itself had obtained expert advice, and the proposal would thus involve duplication.

"No other Government has made such progress in reorganization as this Gov-

(Continued on page 8)

Highways Construction Program Will Be Greatly Accelerated in Order to Earn Dominion Grants

Program Originally Intended for Five Year Period Must Now Be Completed in Four—Concentration on Backbone of Provincial Highways System—Faster Pace in Market Roads—Treatment of Lumber to Double Life of Bridges

In order to take full advantage of the Federal Aid scheme for the development of Provincial highways, the Department of Public Works of Alberta will be compelled to carry out a much more intensive program of highways construction than was originally planned, according to an announcement made to "The U. F. A." a few days ago by Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works.

The original plans called for an expenditure of approximately three and a half million dollars over a period of five years. This was contingent upon the Ottawa Government extending for an additional three years the period during which the grant must be earned. The extension, however, was made for two years only, and in consequence the Provincial Highways program will be concentrated within four years, inclusive of the year 1924, when the new policy was launched. Last year work was carried on throughout the Province on 410 miles of highways. This year's program calls for 410 miles, but there will be more gravelled than in 1924.

Backbone of Highways System

The estimates for 1925 provide for a capital expenditure on highways construction in 1925 of \$1,400,000, as compared with an actual expenditure in 1924 of \$442,223.64. Most of the work this season, states Mr. Ross, will be devoted to the backbone of the highway system of the Province, extending from Edmonton to the international boundary in the south. The plans of construction are primarily designed to serve the people of the Province. It is at the same time considered desirable that the advantages to be derived from the bringing in people from the south of the international boundary shall not be overlooked, and that these visitors shall find in Alberta a high standard of road construction.

Road to Glacier Park

The highway from Cardston to Glacier Park will be practically a new road. To connect up with the Alberta system the responsible authorities south of the international boundary are building a stretch of ten miles in the Alberta border. This highway when completed will be of very high quality.

This year also there will be increased activity on the road from Coutts to Lethbridge. On the road through the Crow's Nest Pass, another important feeder, considerable work was done last year, and there will be increased activity in construction this season. There will be almost a new road from Pincher Creek to the boundary.

As a result of the work to be carried out on the main roads entering the Province from the south, the highways will be in keeping as to quality with the roads on the United States side of the line.

Main Feeders From East

Special attention will also be given to the two main feeders from Saskatchewan



HON. ALEX. ROSS
Minister of Public Works and Labor

way and other points east. Last year work was done on a considerable scale on the road which enters Alberta near Alaska, from Saskatchewan. This year's program will be heavier, the main work being from Hanna westwards. The road from Calgary to Strathmore will be gravelled to link up with the sections gravelled last year, and another section between Hanna and Drumheller will receive particular attention.

The other main highway from the east enters the Province at Lloydminster and connects with Edmonton. There will be a continuation of last year's program on this road.

Of the 200 miles of road between Calgary and Edmonton, probably two-thirds will be regraded, while about one-third will be gravelled.

North of Edmonton

North of Edmonton work on the main highway to Athabasca will be continued. The location of the road from Cloye to Athabasca is being changed, the new road following the valley, paralleling the railway. Work will be commenced from Donnelly westward, and the construction when completed will make travelling by a good road possible all the way from McLennan to Peace Coulee, and will leave only a section of the Peace River Highway to be constructed between High Prairie and Smith. This section traverses a country which is not very well settled, and as in general the land is not suitable for farming, it is doubtful whether much settlement will take place.

Mr. Ross stated that it had not been decided by which of three alternative routes the Peace River country would be

tripped from Edmonton. These three suggested routes were described in a recent issue of "The U. F. A." The alternatives are (a) from Edmonton to Athabasca and Smith, and along the south shore of the Lesser Slave Lake to High Prairie; (b) from Edmonton to Westlock to Fort Assiniboine to Swan Lake to Kinuso and thence on to High Prairie; (c) by the old road to Edson and thence to Sturgeon Lake and Grande Prairie.

It is still undecided whether the old abandoned grade can be developed as a highway west towards Jasper Park, as the company is not at present willing to grant a lease which would justify the Province in carrying on the necessary work. The lease now offered would be renewable only from year to year, carrying as a condition that the Province should pay the taxes. It is possible to travel to Obed, and there is a gap of 22 miles west to the park. The Department of Public Works will place a survey party in the field to locate a highway from Obed to the park. A request has already been made to the park authorities to complete the work to the boundary of the park to link up with the Provincial undertaking.

Extensive System of Market Roads

It is anticipated that the development of market roads will proceed at a much faster pace than in former years. A very extensive system of these roads, states the Minister, has been located throughout the Province. In some instances the program has yet to be approved by the municipal authorities, but rapid progress is being made in that respect. "Some of the municipalities," Mr. Ross declares, "have not yet realized the value of the market roads policy, both in respect to method of construction and the quality of the road which will be built. The matter is now under review by the special advisory committee of the Municipal Districts Association, which will report to the next convention of the association."

Last year's program demonstrated the possibilities of carrying out the work on market roads with greatly increased economy. Hitherto, the Department finds, municipalities have not been getting full value for the money expended, though there has been notable improvement during the past two or three years, the value of modern equipment being more and more realized. There is still, however, room for improvement. It is being increasingly recognized that one of the most important matters is that of maintenance.

Treatment of Lumber for Bridges

The Department is making a study of the merits of treating lumber for new bridge construction. There has been tremendous waste through the use of untreated lumber, and in many places it has been necessary to provide three

(Continued on page 7)

News of the Organization

Activities of Local and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Concentrated Drive for Three Pools to Be Launched in June

Plans Formulated at Series of Meetings Last Week—More Than 400 Meetings Held During Winter

At a series of meetings held in Edmonton last week, plans for a vigorous and concentrated drive for membership in the Poultry and Eggs, Livestock and Dairy Pools were formulated. The intensive drive will be carried on during the period from June 8th to 28th next.

At a meeting between members of the boards of the three Pools and representatives of the daily press of the Province, the newspapermen expressed their willingness to support the effort to cancel the practice of co-operative marketing.

Joint Contract Agreed On

Members of the board of the Provincial Dairy Pool met the directors of the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association of A.R.s. The use of a joint contract was decided on, and the A.R. Association will market all of the products received from members through the selling agency of the Provincial Pool. The A.R. Pool will have representation in the selling board of the Provincial Pool in direct proportion to the percentage of produce they contribute. An active joint campaign will be carried on in the district, the producers being given the option of joining either Pool, on the understanding that ultimately their product will be marketed through the same trade channels.

During the winter more than 400 meetings have been held, the audience in all cases being sympathetic. About ten thousand canvassers have now received full information and contracts and are organized for the drive.

CLYDE MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

"Our meetings this winter have been well attended," writes Jno. A. Nichols, secretary of Clyde Local. We held a social evening and picture show at the Bay Creek Hall, which was a success. We have been discussing co-operative buying at our meetings, with the result that we have brought in quantity lubricating oils and greases. We also have

HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WILL BE GREATLY ACCELERATED TO EARN DOMINION GRANTS

(Continued from page 5)
Bridges since the year 1905, when the Province was formed. This, the Minister states, cannot go on. Bridges to considerable numbers are now being built of treated lumber for the fleet time. Only about 20 per cent. is added to the initial cost; and as it has been demonstrated that treatment will at least last 20 years, and in many cases triple the life of a bridge, in the long run treatment is by far the most economical. Now construction is in large measure abandoned.

HAVE 50 PER CENT. ENROLLMENT
Pishonina Local now have an 50 per cent. enrollment, and are working for 100 per cent. A series of winter drives during the winter, given by the Local, have been an enjoyable feature of the social life of the district.

out beef ring well under way. We aim to put in our own scales and yard at the local stockyard, so we can give better service to our members.

"The sign-up to the various Pools has met with great success, but a lot of ground has yet to be covered, and we hope to do this before scolding."

BUY COAL CO-OPERATIVELY

Three cartons of coal, as well as supplies of kerosene and gopher poison, were bought co-operatively by Garden Springs Local lately. Arrangements are being made to buy a carton of sugar.

INVITED WHOLE COMMUNITY

Recently the Sexsmith U. F. W. A. Local gave a tea to which all the community were invited, for the purpose of getting new members.

TWENTY PAID-UP MEMBERS

W. Oliver recently organized the Gibbons Junior Local, which will hold meetings in the Community Hall at Gibbons, in the Athabasca constituency. John Prater is the president and Miss M. Sillars the secretary of the new Local, which has 20 paid-up members.

INTEND TO WIN BANNER

The Junior Local at Marmora, writes the secretary, Clarence R. Burgess, intend if possible to win the banner this year, and are settling down to work with that end in view.

PROGRAM OF PLAYLETS

There was a capacity audience for the program of playlets given recently by the Loyalty Junior Local, and a profit of over \$40 resulted. The members have decided to put on a "real" play next winter.

Notes from the Wheat Pool Head Office

Member Pays \$271 Damages for Breach of Contract

Some weeks ago announcement was made by the Board of Directors of the Wheat Pool that legal action had been commenced in certain cases against Pool members for breach of contract in disposition of their wheat outside the Pool. While several cases are pending, none have yet come to trial. One member has paid full liquidated damages plus legal costs incurred by the Pool, totalling to all \$271.55.

In addition to cases pending, circumstances of members associated of breach of contract are being carefully investigated and in case of deliberate violation, action will be taken under the Penalty Clause.

Membership Drive in Vegreville District

At a meeting of the executive of Vegreville Federal Co-operative Association recently, a general survey of the work of the organization was made. It was decided to arrange a membership drive, to bring the organization up to full strength. The president, H. O. Braden, announced that he would give a box of cigars to the U. F. A. Local securing the largest percentage of members, and a box of chocolates to the U. F. W. A. Local with the best showing.

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing confidence in the U. F. A. Provincial administration, and in the U. F. A. Federal members.

JUNIORS ASSIST SENIORS

Naman Junior Local have joined forces with the Senior Local, and take charge of the program at certain meetings. They are assisting in the purchase of a large hall, to be built at a cost of about \$1,000. It will be equipped with electric light, and the Juniors plan to make their rink beside the hall next year, so that it also can be wired for lighting. They are preparing a tennis court for the winter.

SECURING COPIES OF "HANSARD"

The securing of copies of "Hansard" for their members, purchase of apple poison through the municipality at cost, and rental of meeting place, were arranged at the last meeting of Wiltonville Local. The Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Pools were also discussed.

OPPOSED TO EXPORT DUTY

A resolution passed by Energetic Local strongly expresses strong opposition to any export duty on wheat, and asks for provision to be made, in the revision of the Grains Act, for grading of wheat on selling value.

A carton of fence posts bought co-operatively saved for each member sufficient to pay his U. F. A. dues for the year.

DOUBLED MEMBERSHIP

An extra supper given recently by the Willow Bay Local to their members and friends was the means of doubling the membership. Fifty people sat down to tables decorated with cut flowers. E. Collins was toastmaster, and Mrs. Wm. Gibb, Joe Storrow, Mrs. Hoffmann, F. Sedgwick, W. Morgan, F. E. Malcolm, Wm. Gibb and E. C. Morgan gave brief addresses. The remainder of the evening as spent at court wheel and dancing.

SUPPORTING POULTRY POOL

Bakers U. F. W. A. Local have been making quilts, writes the secretary, Mrs. Frank Khmerly, which will be sold and the proceeds used to pay members' fees and to help the U. F. A. Local finance their hall. This Local is anxious to give support to the Egg and Poultry Pool.

MAY USE GUARANTEE FOR THE PURCHASE OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS

(Continued from page 5)

ement has," declared the Premier, following the Special Audit many improvements had been made, and further reorganization was contemplated. When it was finished, he believed the honorable member would be satisfied. Appointments were made on merit only in the ordinary service, and important positions were filled by the best men available. The Government were prepared to accept full responsibility for fulfillment of the duties placed upon them by the people, and intended to carry on.

WOULD SUPPORT MOTION AS SHOWING WANT OF CONFIDENCE

In a characteristic speech, J. C. Bowen, Edmonton (Liberal), declared that the appointment of a committee was necessary because Alberta lacked an efficient Government. He would therefore support the resolution because, contrary to the statement of the mover, it was a "vote of want of confidence." This statement caused laughter on the Government benches.

"Many members opposite will say good by at the next election," Mr. Bowen continued. The Assembly laughed again when M. Chernohus, the U.F.A. member for Whitford, interjected, "I may follow my predecessor."

E. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), jubilantly supported the resolution, declaring that it constituted a vote of want of confidence, that the public had lost confidence in the Government, and indicated that he would take pleasure in doing anything that might have the effect of turning the Government out.

In seconding the motion, Robert Pearson, Calgary (Independent), deplored the action of the partisan members of the Assembly who were responsible for the insinuation that the resolution was a vote of want of confidence. Captain Pearson said that there was no such intention on his part. However, members on the Government side of the Assembly possessed advantages in respect to information which other members did not enjoy. The proposed committee would make information available to all. He hoped the Assembly would discuss the whole matter in an entirely non-partisan way, as an honest effort to bring about a better condition in Governmental affairs.

DOUBTS VALUE, BUT WILL SUPPORT "NO CONFIDENCE"

C. E. Mitchell was uncertain whether the proposed committee could accomplish all that the resolution proposed. It set forth a large bill of fare. In regard to taxation, for instance, royal commissions had been unable to accomplish much. The Liberal leader intimated that he would support the resolution, not on its merits, but because he regarded it as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, for its size of omission and commission. The aim of the resolution was in the right direction, though the committee might not accomplish the desired ends.

Congratulating the mover for the fair manner in which he had presented his case, George Headley noted from the attitude of both mover and seconder that they did not intend to express lack of confidence, but only to go further along the lines by which the Government had been travelling. The spirit displayed by members of the Liberal party, however,

clearly indicated how little any committee such as that proposed might hope to accomplish. There was no hope that these members of the Assembly would approach the work outlined for the committee in an attitude of fairness, or with any intention of contributing to the efficiency of public business. Their sole aim would be to serve partisan ends.

Mr. Marshall: "Give us a chance."

Mr. Headley: "Would any man in private business invite his enemies to confer with him?"

FAIR INTENTIONS AND PARTIZAN INTERPRETATION

Analyzing the resolution, Mr. Headley said it was a clear acknowledgment that the committee would have to call in efficiency experts to advise them. The Government had already called in experts, but the responsibility rested on the Government, and would as rest whatever committee were appointed. The leader of the Liberal party supported the resolution, not because he believed in it, but solely because it provided an opportunity for him to express his partisanship, as he regarded it as a vote of lack of confidence. The mover and seconder, no doubt, had not seen how their fair intention could be made use of for partisan ends, outspokenly admitted.

Closing the debate, Mr. Davidson made reference to the Geddes commission appointed in Britain some years ago, and said that Britain now had a surplus. When the Government desired the assistance of private members, it was not so jealous of its responsibilities as on the present occasion. Yet the speaker had sat on a committee on the liquor problem which struck "at the root of responsible government" quite as much as the present resolution. Mr. Davidson could not see why any member could not support the resolution and still have confidence in the Government.

The vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

For the motion: Messieurs Mitchell, Marshall, Bowen, Dechene, McLennan, Giroux, Henry, Milnes, Pearson, Davidson—10.

Against the motion: Messieurs Greenfield, Headley, Reid, Ross, Smith, V.W., Baker, Love, Matheson, Claypool, Forster, MacLachlan, Sparks, Cameron, Galbraith, Smith, N.S., Shield, Carson, Moore, McKeen, Joly, Washburn, St. Arnaud, Cook, Smith, W.C., Smith, G.W., Stringam, Johnston G. N., Sanders, Ennsauer, Proudfoot, Connor, Chernohus—52.

Paired: Mills for, Krowlee against.

First Recorded Vote Taken in Committee of the Whole House

Motion to Eliminate Election Deposit Is
Defeated After Debate—Committee Will Inquire Into Alberta Institutions

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 7.—A notable departure from past legislative practice was witnessed today, when for the first time in the history of the Alberta Legislature, a recorded vote was taken in committee of the whole.

Hitherto there has been no sure check on the vote of members, although some

of the most important divisions take place when the Assembly is discussing legislation in committee. Rule 234 states: "The clerk or his assistant shall act as clerk of any committee of the whole house, and keep a record of its votes IF REQUIRED." Hitherto such a record has not been required, but today W. M. Davidson, after moving an amendment to the Election Act to eliminate the election deposit, asked that a recorded vote should be taken, and the Assembly agreed, although there was some opposition.

NO DIVISION HELD BUNG BEFORE VOTE TAKEN

The deputist, however, does not yet make a vote in committee as accurate a guide to the position taken by members upon legislative matters, as a standing vote taken when the Speaker is in the chair. In such cases, if members call for a standing vote, the division bell is rung, and there is a short pause to allow all members to get into their places. No such warning was given when the recorded vote was taken in committee of the whole today, and in consequence a few members missed the division. Perren, Baker and Lorne Proudfoot, who were in conference in the lobby when the vote was called for, immediately entered the Chamber. Mr. Proudfoot reached his desk just too late for his vote in favor of eliminating the deposit to be counted, whereas Mr. Baker, whose name appears further down the division list, was able to vote.

There seems to be some possibility that when the rules of the Assembly are revised by the special committee, provision will be made for exactly the same procedure to be followed when a standing vote is taken in committee as when the mace is on the table. Unless such a change is made, many of the most important divisions may continue to be taken without any authoritative statement of the attitude of individual members on the various issues coming before the Legislature being made available to their constituents.

NOW THE ASSEMBLY DIVIDED

Mr. Davidson's motion was defeated on a non-party vote by 27 to 21, as follows:

To strike out the deposit: Messieurs Marshall, Bowen, Mrs. McClung, McLennan, Pearson, Davidson, White, Christophers, Ross, Mrs. Parby, Claypool, MacLachlan, Smith, N. S., Shield, Moore, Brown, Andrews, Cameron, Smith, G.W., Johnston, G.N., Fedun.

To retain the deposit: Messieurs Greenfield, Headley, Reid, Smith, V.W., Baker, Matheson, Love, Forster, Sparks, Galbraith, Carson, Washburn, St. Arnaud, McPheron (speaker), Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Stringam, Sanders, Ennsauer, Chernohus, Mitchell, Cross, Mills, Dechene, Giroux, Milnes.

Pointing out that the imposition of an election deposit for any amount (the present sum is \$100), means that the Legislature in some degree decides whom the public shall and whom they shall not vote for, Mr. Davidson said that in 1917 former candidates had lost their deposits in three Provincial ridings, whereas in 1921 the opponents of three U.F.A. candidates in the same constituencies lost their deposits. The U.F.A., when in a minority, he remarked, had been opposed to the deposit, but when they constituted a majority, they adopt-

of the same tactics in this particular as their opponents had formerly adopted, in order to deprive minorities of opportunities to place their policies before the public.

NO EXCUSE FOR DEPOSIT UNDER P. R.

Before proportional representation was introduced, the Calgary member declared, there was some excuse for the deposit, because if a large number of candidates entered the field and split the vote, a candidate who had but a small percentage of the total vote might be elected. Proportional representation had changed all that, however, as it assured that the winning candidate must have a majority over all. In the recent Edmonton by-election, the fourth candidate received 1200 votes, barely enough to show that there was at least a not altogether negligible public support for his policies. Yet he lost his deposit. The votes he received, in point of fact, in no wise affected the ultimate result.

George Mills, Athabasca (Liberal), opposed the resolution, as he regarded the deposit as a safeguard to keep undesirable candidates from entering the field.

WOULD MAKE POVERTY BARRIER TO CANDIDATES

George MacLachlan, Ponoka (U.F.A.), who last year voted in favor of the retention of the deposit, announced that he had come to the conclusion that his attitude at that time was mistaken. He had voted as he did because he feared that without some such safeguard an unduly large number of candidates might enter the field, and the ballot paper might be cumbered with an excessive number of names, and also elections might be used by some classes of people as a means of obtaining free advertising. On examining the matter further, however, he had decided that the maintenance of a barrier which might prevent good men of small means from becoming candidates was undesirable.

M. Chornobas, Whitford (U. F. A.), remarked humorously that the "deposit" should be raised to \$1000, and the money forfeited to the victor.

N. S. Smith, Ogle (U.F.A.), who gave a casting vote as chairman of the committee last year when the deposit was retained, announced that upon full consideration of the matter he had changed his mind, and would vote for the elimination of the deposit, for similar reasons to those of Mr. MacLachlan.

A. M. Matheson, Vegreville (U.F.A.), thought there should be a deposit, as an evidence of good faith.

REMNANT OF OUTWORN SYSTEM, SAYS BROWN

Mrs. McClung, Edmonton (Liberal), thought it should be left to the people alone to decide who were and who were not suitable candidates, and that the imposition of a penalty of \$100 was unfair, while S. Brown, High River (U.F.A.), who was one of the most active fighters last year for the elimination of the deposit, said that this barrier was merely a remnant of the days when the franchise was limited to a few, that the time had come by when this kind of thing should be permitted. George Hoadley questioned whether in a single instance a legitimate candidate had been unable to raise the sum needed.

P. Ehrenbauer, Alexandra (U.F.A.), believed in retaining the deposit, simply as a means of confining an election to those who had reasonable prospects

of success. R. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), supported Mr. Davidson's motion.

DECHENE'S MOTION OCCASION FOR ATTACK

On the strength of the voting down by the Legislature of two requests for returns made from the Liberal side of the Assembly, under circumstances already described in "The U.F.A." (these returns involving very considerable expenditures of money and one of them, according to the Provincial Treasurer, necessitating, if agreed to, a complete change in the method of keeping records always hitherto in use since the formation of the Province) an attack was made on the Government by J. Dechene, Beaver River (Liberal), and other members of the Liberal party. The attack took place on a motion by Mr. Dechene worded as follows:

That whereas it is in the best interest of this Province that all possible information with regard to the conduct of public business be made easily and readily available to the representatives of the people and the public generally;

And whereas it is the practice in every Legislature in this Dominion for the Government to facilitate as much as possible the passing of any motion for an order to answer questions put by members, or a return concerning public business, when the subject matter thereof is relative and not of a purely votations character;

Be it therefore Resolved, that this Legislature is of the opinion that all motions submitted by members for the purpose of securing any reasonable information as to the conduct of public business of the Province (except such as may be against the public interest and of a strictly confidential character) be given favorable consideration at the hands of the Government and that the same be facilitated in every way in order that the public may have complete and accurate information as to the conduct of Provincial business, and that same be made readily available to the public in the records of the House.

Mr. Dechene regretted that in the days when the snows of winter were disappearing, the song birds returning, and all nature breathed of hope and goodwill and harmony, it fell to his lot to strike a discordant note, by criticizing the Government. Information given in 1922, he said, had been full and complete, and had been printed in the Journals. This was not the case in 1924 and 1925. The information asked for in the returns, said the member, was not political but in the public interest. He did not think the question of cost should enter into the matter.

INFORMATION ALL AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

Premier Greenfield said the Government had always been ready to give all information, and pointed out that only two motions had been refused. As to the printing of returns, this was always decided by the printing committee. The information in the returns, whether the expense of printing was incurred or not, was available to all members, to the press and to the public.

Stating that he himself was the chief victim, C. R. Mitchell said he had made more motions for returns than any other member, and the Government had brought to bear the force of its majority to block the motions. Mr. Mitchell

said that the printing committee was unduly influenced by two members of the Government. In one year, out of 88 items, he had selected for printing only 20 important returns, and only four or five were allowed.

George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, said that all the information asked for was available in public documents, that the Government had at no time shown any desire to withhold information, and that in view of the fact that nothing had been withheld, when its production was feasible, there was nothing proposed in the resolution that was not already being done. The resolution was merely an insinuation against the Government.

Robert Pearson said he would like to vote against the resolution, if it implied anything against the Government. "In the main," he said, "the Government has been doing what is right in the matter of giving out information. I disagreed with them on one occasion only."

J. E. Brownlee said that the Government should not be bound by any general resolution of the character proposed, which would in effect give a blanket endorsement for the printing of all returns. This might prove a purely wasteful policy.

AFTERNOON WASTED, PROTESTS JOHNSTON

The Assembly, which still has a large volume of business to transact as the session nears the end, had been held up during the greater part of the afternoon by this resolution when George N. Johnston pointed out that valuable time was being wasted, and moved that the next order of business be taken up.

The resolution was defeated by 34 votes to 14, the Assembly dividing as follows:

For the motion: Messieurs Mitchell, Cross, Tobin, Marshall, Mills, Dechene, McLennan, Hefferman, Giroux, Henry, Stewart (Dr.), Pearson, Davidson, Washburn—14.

Against the motion: Messieurs Greenfield, Brownlee, Hoadley, Reid, Ross, Farby (Mrs.), Smith, V. W., Baker, Love, Chappell, Forster, MacLachlan, Sparks, Cameron, Galbraith, Smith, N.S., Shield, Carson, Moore, McKeen, Brown, Joly, St. Armand, Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Smith, W.C., Smith, G.W., Strimling, Johnston, G.N., Sanders, Pedan, Chornobas, McClung Mrs.—34.

MOVES FOR INQUIRY INTO ALL INSTITUTIONS

Arising out of the recent disclosures in connection with the Lechebridge Jail, Mrs. McClung moved the following resolution:

Whereas the recent inquiry into conditions prevailing in the Lechebridge Jail have brought to light evidence of carelessness, inefficiency and cruelty which have come as a great shock to the people of this Province, and whereas grave doubts have been created in the minds of the people of this Province as to conditions in some of the other institutions of the Province;

Be it therefore Resolved, that in the opinion of this House similar investigations should be made at once into the conditions and management of the Port Saskatchewan Jail and the Mental Hospital at Ponoka.

"There are 16 Canadian jails today two thousand men, a poisoned stream

of humanity going in which must not be further delayed, and come out to become a menace to the community," said Mrs. McClung. "The whole conduct of our penal institutions should be brought under review." In the Lethbridge case there has been lack of care, cruelty, lack of cleanliness, and lack of hospital facilities. Mrs. McClung praised the work of the women in charge at Fort Saskatchewan, but declared that a thorough reconsideration of the whole question of the conduct of our various institutions was desirable, that prisoners should be classified, the young separated from the old, and so forth. There should be industrial training for men and women in penal institutions.

Alex. Ross said that if a review of the methods employed were desired, rather than the same kind of inquiry as was conducted at Lethbridge, he would agree, but not to such an inquiry as that when there was no complaint made. An attempt was being made to classify prisoners, but lack of adequate accommodation handicapped the efforts of the Department.

C. E. Mitchell declared that the standard in Alberta was high as compared with that of other places, that up-to-date methods of caring for the mentally sick were used, that the "jails were palaces as compared with similar institutions in other provinces." What had happened at Lethbridge might have happened under any Government and there should not be undue criticism of the persons responsible for the administration of institutions.

Mr. Mitchell did not believe it was necessary to engage a judge to make the kind of inquiries desired into other institutions, but the moral effect of a small effective committee would be good, and make for the prevention of such unfortunate occurrences as the death in Lethbridge jail. He suggested that the inquiry should be extended to include the mental hospital at Oliver and the Red Deer institution.

VOLUNTARY UNPAID VISITING COMMITTEE

George Headley said he had no objection to the appointment of a committee, and that it was his intention to appoint a voluntary and unpaid committee of four women and six men, to visit all institutions under his charge periodically. There was danger that a resolution such as Mrs. McClung's might cause suspicion in the public mind, that there was something wrong, whereas he had the best reason for believing that these institutions were well conducted.

Stating that the ministers had his entire sympathy, R. C. Marshall, Calgary (Liberal), said it was very easy to criticize, but he had known of cases where an inmate of an institution or prisoner in jail had made complaints, when he himself was entirely responsible for any trouble that might have occurred. Men or women who were sent to prison, however, should be given a fair chance and not "pushed down." In some cases a first offense might prove the last, if prisoners were not exposed to undesirable environment. It should not be held against the family of a prisoner, at least, that he had suffered loss of liberty. If possible he should be enabled to earn wages for their support.

PRaise FOR RED DEER INSTITUTION

G. W. Smith, Red Deer (U.F.A.), said he had never heard anyone speak of Dr.

McAllister, of the Red Deer institution, except in terms of highest praise. He had visited the place, and excellent conditions prevailed.

"If any individual is unfortunate enough to fall into a crime and is punished, we should aim not to turn him back into society a criminal, but to enable him to begin at once to be a benefit instead of a detriment to society," declared J. W. Hefferman, Edmonton (Liberal). Experience showed that inquiry from time to time might prove beneficial to institutions.

A. L. Sanders, Stettler (U.F.A.), said that he knew conditions to be excellent at Ponoka, and would be sorry to see anything go out to the public which might be regarded as a reflection on that institution. As to penal institutions, he believed there might be some danger in making such places too attractive, though he would condemn any injustice or unfairness to prisoners.

ASKS MRS. McCLUNG TO WITHDRAW RESOLUTION

J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General, hoped that Mrs. McClung would withdraw her resolution, and not press for a similar inquiry to that held at the Lethbridge jail, into all institutions against which no charge had been brought. "Nobody regrets more than those who are in responsible positions what has taken place at Lethbridge, largely due to incapacity and faults in organization," said he. "To upset public confidence in other institutions, however, is hardly warranted. We shall do what we can to reorganize the Lethbridge jail and take what precautions we can in respect to all other institutions."

F. J. White, Calgary (Labor), accepted the assurance of the Government, and W. H. Wushburn pointed out that members of the Legislature might appoint themselves a committee to investigate, while M. Chornobus, Whitford (U.F.A.), remarked that he had asked a man who had spent 14 months in an institution, the reply being "better than at home—at home we can't afford to have shaver blades."

Mrs. McClung declared it had never been her intention to embarrass the Government, that she had always gone to see a Minister about any matter that came to her notice, rather than to give it publicity.

R. G. Reid, former Minister of Health, said he had never received any complaint against the present members of the staff at Ponoka that on inquiry proved to be well founded.

Mr. Ross signified his willingness that a review should be made into penal institutions, by committee or in any other way, but not the same kind of inquiry as had taken place at Lethbridge. This satisfied Mrs. McClung, and she asked Mr. Headley whether the visiting committee he proposed for other institutions would be formed by nomination from such bodies as the U.F.W.A., Women's Institutes, etc., and offered to withdraw the resolution if he would agree to this. Mr. Headley said the Government itself would appoint the committee, but would of course take into consideration all of these public bodies. The committee would be voluntary and unpaid. This did not appeal to Mr. Davidson as entirely satisfactory.

The Assembly divided on the resolution as follows:

For the motion: Messieurs Mitchell, Marshall, Brown, McClung Mrs., Mills,

Duchene, McLennan, Hefferman, Gibson, Milnes—19.

Against the motion: Messieurs Greenfield, Brownlee, Headley, Reid, Ross, Parley Mrs., Smith, V. W., Baker, Lave, Matheson, Forster, MacLachlan, Cameron, Galloway, Smith, N.S., Carson, Moore, McKee, Washburn, St. Arnaud, Andrews, Buckley, Peterson, Cook, Smith G. W., Stringham, Johnston, Sanders, Proedfoot, Fedun, Chornobus, Davidson, White, Christophers—34.

BASIS OF TAXATION FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

A bill to amend the School Assessment Act, given second reading on motion of Percival Baker, Minister of Education, definitely makes the supplementary revenue tax the basis of taxation for school purposes in rural districts, some judges having overruled some such assessments in the past. The bill also gives an exact definition for the purposes of school assessment of "unsubdivided farm land."

A bill to amend the School Act, also given second reading on Mr. Baker's motion, provides that schools that open not later than the day after Labor Day, and which, prior to Good Friday in the following year, have not been closed except for the prescribed winter vacation or for other lawful purpose under the authority of the act, shall have an additional vacation period the four days immediately following Easter Monday. By mutual agreement between the board of trustees and teacher, a school may be operated during these days, however, Ash Wednesday, the King's birthday and Labor Day are removed from the list of compulsory holidays, but a board is given power to declare any of them a holiday. The method of computing a teacher's salary is slightly altered.

It is also provided that the board of any district shall have power, on obtaining consent of the Board of Governors of Alberta University and the Minister of Education, to establish a college, in affiliation with the University, in which may be taught work of university grades not to exceed that commonly accepted for credit for the first two years of an Arts course. The usual grants for ordinary high school teaching, \$800, will be paid for these additional grades, Calgary may take advantage of this new provision.

WOULD LIMIT POWER OF UTILITIES BOARD

Introducing a resolution calling for amendment of the Public Utilities Act to deprive the Public Utilities Board of the power to vary rates for commodities where a contract exists, "in a manner inconsistent with the contract," J. S. Stewart, Lethbridge (Ind.-Conservative), described the experience of the city of Lethbridge and other communities in the south which had contracted for gas at 25 cents a thousand cubic feet, in an agreement validated by the Legislature, the Utilities Board subsequently varying the contract, and raising the price to 45 cents. This is the price paid by the city of Calgary, under an award of the Board, following an inquiry made at the request of that city. After the Calgary award the company took the case of other communities to the courts, and the Supreme Court finally referred it back to the Utilities Board for settlement, the Calgary price then being named for the whole field. The Board allowed the company to make 2½ per cent.

Chief of
Court of
municipal
functions
particular

Right of United Board to Vary Rates Upheld by Assembly

WHEATON, ILL., MAY 10 (AP)—

Chief of the
staff
street
wheel

by
Y

2. the contract
of binding. The
contract is not to
two individuals.

There
to. was
of
Street. and of the

and
10,000
4,000

4,000
4,000

10,000
and
daring
and
phases
of the

21

1. **Introduction**

Export Controls
 Cambridge Northern
 to August 24 1990 (10)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

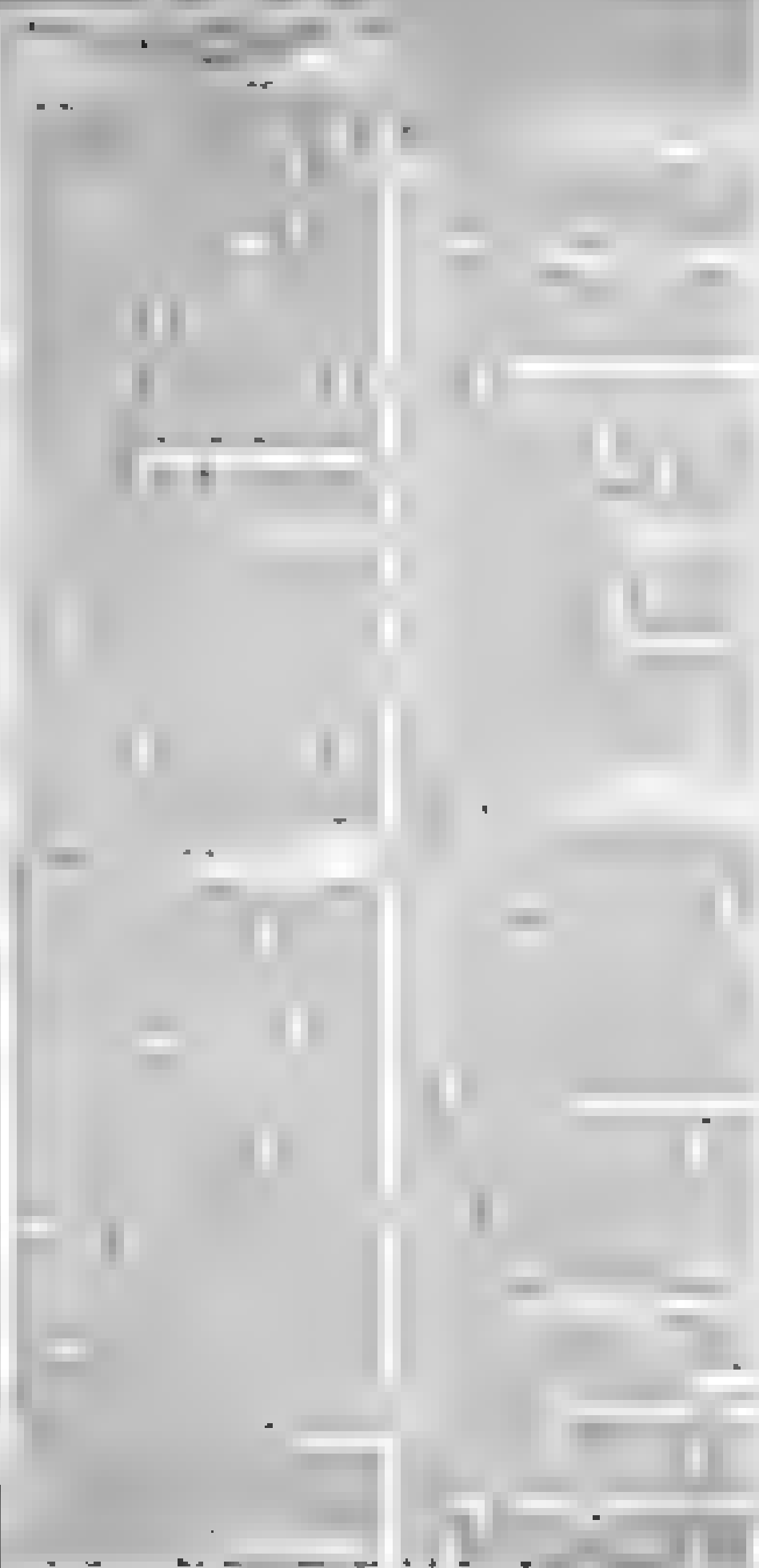




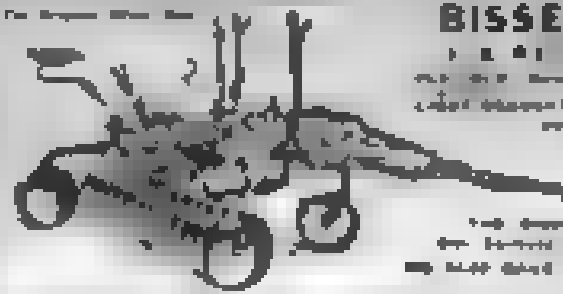
11/11/11

It was possible that the two groups of men were playing in general, but in the future we will be able to determine the true identity of these players.

**ROBIN
HOOD**
The Merry Band
FLOUR



The Simplest Way to Clean



BISSELL WIDE DISK

THE BISSELL WIDE DISK VACUUM CLEANER is the most powerful suction vacuum ever made. It is the only vacuum cleaner that can be used on all floors, carpets, rugs, and drapes. It is the only vacuum cleaner that can be used on all floors, carpets, rugs, and drapes. It is the only vacuum cleaner that can be used on all floors, carpets, rugs, and drapes.

For more information on this vacuum cleaner, write to Bissell Vacuum Company, 100 North 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403.

For more information on this vacuum cleaner, write to Bissell Vacuum Company, 100 North 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403.

GIVE THE CHICKS A BETTER START

IMPERIAL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Certainly, you want the best for your chicks. That's why you should get the Imperial Incubator and Brooder.

The Imperial Incubator and Brooder is the best for your chicks. It is the only incubator and brooder that can be used on all floors, carpets, rugs, and drapes. It is the only incubator and brooder that can be used on all floors, carpets, rugs, and drapes.

Buy from your EATON Catalogue No. 10

EATON CO. CHICAGO

where a sufficient number of men than in a thousand while the ill people are not only not cured but are made worse by the lack of proper medical attention. In the end the result is a costly and unnecessary loss of life.

Advances Totalling \$15,000 May Be Made to Three New Pools

Changes in Tax Revenue Legislation—Assembly Asks Act or Ordinance in Upper British Columbia to June 3

FRIDAY'S SITTING

When this session of the House of Commons opened on Friday, the House was addressed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bennett, on the subject of the proposed amendments to the Income Tax Act. The Minister stated that the amendments were necessary in order to meet the requirements of the new legislation. He also mentioned that the House would be considering the proposed amendments to the Income Tax Act on Friday.

ADVANCES TO NEW POOLS TOTALING \$15,000

The Government has announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

The Government has also announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

The Government has also announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

The Government has also announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

The Government has also announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

The Government has also announced that it will advance a total of \$15,000 to three new pools in the province of British Columbia. The pools are located in the districts of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. The Government has decided to advance the money in order to assist the pools in their operations. The money will be advanced in the form of a loan, which will be repaid by the pools over a period of five years.

CALLING ATTENTION TO STARVATION IN NEW SCOTIA

Calling attention to the distress prevailing in New Scotia, and to the need for aid, the following appeal was made by people of all shades of opinion who have

Crop Reports

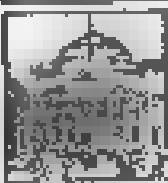
For a full report on the crops of the province, see the report of the Bank of Montreal.

As in previous years, the Bank of Montreal will publish during the season frequent reports on the progress of the crops.

These crop reports are telegraphed to various districts, from which they will be mailed free to all who require them.

Applications to be put on the mailing list may be made in person or in writing at any Branch of the Bank.

Montreal, Canada

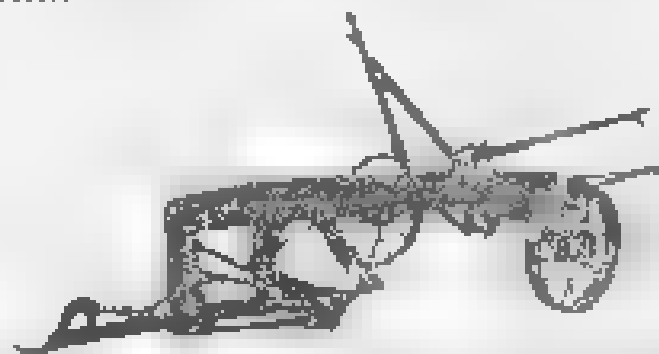


Bank of Montreal

Established Over 100 Years

THE FAMOUS VAN SLYKE BREAKING PLOW

A Western Plow built in the West, for Western Farmers.



The VAN SLYKE Breaking Plow is the answer for a strong and powerful plow to break up hard and heavy soil which has never been cultivated. It is built with heavy and strong levers and is built for the most severe kind of plowing and cutting. It is a machine to be built to last, and it is built to last.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The VAN SLYKE Plow is made in two different models, the regular and heavy model.

The Edmonton Iron Works Company Ltd.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

[illegible]

Always the Same - Always the Best
A product of the Quaker Mills
Smyrna and Pittsburgh

Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

An act to amend the Medical Profession Act.
 An act to amend the Venereal Diseases
 Prevention Act.
 An act to Provide a Minimum Wage for
 Women.
 An act to amend the All-arts Election Act.
 An act to Ratify the Lay-Administrator Public
 School Scheme.
 An act to amend the University Act.
 An act Respecting the Alberta and Great
 Waterways Railway Company.
 An act to amend the Municipal Hospitals
 Act.
 An act to amend the Hospitals Act.
 An act to amend the Vital Statistics Act.
 An act to amend the Agricultural Societies
 Act.
 An act to amend the Protected Males Act,
 1923.
 An act to amend the Corporations Taxation
 Act.
 An act to amend the Amusement Tax Act.
 An act Respecting the Celebration of
 Marriages.
 An act to amend the Public Utilities Act,
 1922.
 An act to amend the Legal Profession Act.
 An act to amend the Workmen's Compensa-
 tion Act (Amendment Fund).
 An act to Validate Certain Assessments
 made by the Rail Insurance Board of Al-
 berta.
 An act Respecting Private Hospitals.
 An act to amend the Drainage Districts Act,
 1921.
 An act to amend the Irrigation Districts Act.
 An act to amend the Public Fire Act.
 An act to amend the Mental Diseases Act.
 An act Respecting the Incorporation of the
 Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.
 An act to amend the School Act.
 An act to amend the University's Act.
 An act Respecting the Granting of Fixed
 Assessments of Improvements to New In-
 dustries by Municipal Corporations.
 An act to amend the Fire Department's
 Hours of Labor Act.
 An act to amend the Alberta Co-operative
 Credit Act.
 An act for Raising Money on the Credit of
 the General Revenue Fund of Alberta.
 An act to amend the Municipal Ordinances,
 being Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Or-
 dinances of the North-West Territories,
 1925.
 An act Respecting the Welfare of Children.
 An act to amend the Lessor's Estates Act.
 An act to Confirm Certain Securities Taken
 by the Director of the Debt Adjustment
 Act.
 An act to amend the Bee Diseases Act, 1924.
 An act to Provide Aid to Certain Drainage
 Districts.
 An act to amend the Tax Recovery Act, 1922.
 An act to amend the Alberta Co-operative
 Wheat Producers, Limited, Act.
 An act to amend the School Assessment Act.
 An act to amend the Municipal Debt Insur-
 ance Act.
 An act to amend the Conditional Sales Act.
 An act to amend the Crop Payments Act,
 1923.
 An act to amend the Legislative Assembly
 Act.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT ON
OCEAN RATES PROBLEM OPENS
IN SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF
COMMONS

(Continued from page 11)

(Continued from page 17)

agents operating on the North Atlantic and other ocean trade routes. It was shown that although this situation had been very severe and that communications had been suspended here and in Great Britain from time to time since 1940, so investigative and reconnaissance personnel, no effective means had as yet been evolved for the control of ocean rates and of the activities of this sailing or conference. That being the case, the question resolved itself into the determination of a method of attacking this and whether it could be done by the action of Canada alone, whether by concerted action in conjunction with the other Western Dominions and Great Britain, or whether without this joint action, granting that beneficial results might be secured through individual action by Canada, the

STOCKHOLM
Sweden's
Adventure



Don't Pay for 4 Months

[illegible]

Guaranteed for 10 Years

We guarantee that at any time within the next 12 months we will replace any part that may prove defective on account of either our workmanship or poor material. All replacements carry the same guarantee.

Send Coupon!

Multi ranges for sampling giving full description of this wonderful Brown separator and the extraordinary benefits. Don't miss any separate mail you have found out.

SEND NO. 1 - Send 50¢
112 Franklin St., Springfield, Mass.
Please send the book and sample with the book. I want to see the Brown separator and details of over 10-year.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Post Office _____

The Thrifty Housewife's First Choice

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread
and Better Pastry, too

USE IT IN ALL
YOUR BAKING

Reveal is Your Best Permanent Free

HOW TO GO?

Our lines traverse all Provinces and reach all Commercial Centers in Canada. Our connections are world-wide.

RAIL AND OCEAN

Consult us about your journey on
BUSINESS EDUCATION

MEASURE

WHERE TO GO AND HOW TO GO

Tourist & Travel Bureau

218 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
Phone M 3436

**CANADIAN
NATIONAL
RAILWAYS**

method proposed by the Government was the best and adequate to meet the situation.

The arguments presented were in the main directed to these points. That, closely involved was the effect the introduction of the Petersen fleet would have on our Canadian Merchant Marine, built at an expense of over \$10,000,000, which, while showing a profit in certain years and on certain routes, had operated as a whole at a loss, when interest on the capital investment is considered. This loss was especially pronounced as regards our ships plying on the North Atlantic route, due to inability to secure sufficient return cargoes, and in spite of the fact, as may well be noted, that our own Merchant Marine were "filling in" at the conference complained of still very recently and were operating at the conference rates.

LESS TONNAGE, SPEED AND POWER THAN OUR OWN

It was argued that the Petersen fleet would make it still more difficult to obtain cargoes for the Merchant Marine, or in other words, that the enforcement of the Petersen proposal was tantamount to assisting in sailing our own out. Funds were submitted that the ships to be built under the Petersen agreement were of less tonnage, less speed, and less power than many of those in our own fleet. It was urged that if more boats were needed to fight the bonspiel, and in the face of the surplus tonnage existing in the world today, or if boats of a different type than we now have, or better suited for the conveyance of certain classes of commodities were needed, they should be built or acquired by Canada and operated as part of our own Merchant Marine.

The plan proposed by the Government involved an expenditure of \$1,000,000 per year, or \$10,000,000 for the ten year period, which, with interest additions is estimated to total \$17,000,000, which sum would be further increased if the number of boats were added to as permitted by the contract. It was averred that these ships could be built for \$900,000 each, or \$9,000,000 for the ten vessels, which would afford a handsome profit to Petersen and leave him with the ships free at the end of the period. If the same sum which is to be paid as subsidies under this agreement, were expended for ships of our own, double the number could be built, equally good in all respects, and under the control of the Government. It was brought out that to subsidize all the vessels necessary in our trade would involve an annual expenditure of \$14,000,000.

STRONG OBJECTIONS TO RESOLUTION

Strong objections were presented in the passage of this resolution upon the ground that it adopted in its original form and the bill founded upon it were introduced and advanced to second reading, the principle of the bill would be admitted. There was bitter controversy on this vital point, as it was diametrically opposed to the views of many in the House who are bitter enemies to the granting of subsidies of any kind.

Despite the strenuousness of the Prime Minister in the early stages of the debate, that there would be no trimming of the agreement, and that the Government would stand or fall by it, he retired from this position, and finally assured the House that if the resolution were allowed to pass, the bill would not now be introduced, but the resolution itself would be referred to a special committee, with ample opportunity afforded for investigation of the proposal in detail, and of having before it all information and witnesses desired. The debate terminated with the adoption of this resolution under the assurances given by the Prime Minister. Thus the dangers of the Ship of State for the present have been averted.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT IN SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The scene of controversy will now shift to the members of the special committee, where the contest will probably assume the form of a three cornered fight between those opposed to Government control or interference with the present shipping interests, those who are keenly interested in supporting the Government policy, and those who wish to thwart the activities and methods of open subsidies and conferences and to see some adequate method evolved to

correct existing conditions in the interests of the producers and consumers of the country.

Space will not permit reference to the excellent speeches made by Alberta members in the course of this debate, which undoubtedly had much influence in determining the course adopted by the Government. This letter has accordingly been limited to a reference to the main points involved.

A number of important resolutions were introduced and discussed on private members' days during the period covered by the ship subsidy details, which are left for comment in succeeding letters from Alberta members.

Grant Aid Totalling \$71,125 to Certain Drainage Districts

Act of Legislature Gives Relief to Dickson, Holden, Cayland and Viking Districts

Aid to the drainage districts of Dickson, Holden, Cayland and Viking, by the assumption on the part of the Government of the indebtedness under a part of the debt service issue of each district, is provided under the terms of an act adopted by the Legislature last week, at motion of V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones. The debentures were all guaranteed by the Government under the Drainage District Debtors Guarantee Act of 1921.

In respect to the Dickson Drainage District, where the amount of the debentures issued totals \$44,000, the Government assumes \$12,000; in the Holden Drainage District, where the total debentures issued are \$200,000, the Government assumes \$28,000; in the Cayland Drainage District, where the issue totals \$260,000, the Government assumes \$40,000; and in the Viking Drainage District, where the total issue is \$45,000, the Government assumes \$7,125. The total amount assumed by the Government is thus \$77,125.

The act has been adopted in view of complaints from certain drainage districts that the rates are greater than the lands can bear, owing to the fact that the cost of the works has been greater and the benefits derivable from them less than expected. An independent examination was made into the conditions, and relief recommended, and under the circumstances such relief is considered by the Government to be in the public interest.

SUGGESTS PENALTY FOR LATE COVERS

Encouraging farmers who refuse to sign contracts for the co-operative marketing Pools as "slackers", and pointing out that in waiting until the success of the Pools is as assured that these farmers are placing upon the Pool members responsibilities which all producers ought to share, a resolution from Moxworth Local asks the various Pools to endeavor to arrange some sort of penalty on those who come late to the Pools or a late date. An increase in the membership fee from time to time is suggested. The resolution suggests also that a circular letter announcing the penalty be sent to all farmers who have been encouraged but who have not signed contracts.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

"A vast amount of stuff and sentimental humbug has been offered in favor of the people of work."—G. K. Chesterton.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND

The following contributions to the Junior Conference Fund have been received:

Previously acknowledged	\$25.00
Quebec Creek U. F. A.	5.00
Norfolk U. F. W. A.	5.00
Strathmore U. F. W. A.	5.00
Fred's Junior Local	5.00
	\$50.00

GRAIN CLEANING MACHINE GIVES GOOD RESULTS

Placed on Threshing Machine and Driven From the Cylinder Wheel

Mr. Hendley, in the course of his speech on the budget, gave a comprehensive review of the work of his Department. The invention and manufacture of labor-saving farm implements had been encouraged, and also the improvement in quality of some grain and seeds. Particular success had been achieved in the construction of a grain cleaning machine, which, by assembling a special gang of sieves and applying wind under good control, delivered grain practically free from weed seeds. The machine is placed on top of a threshing machine and driven from the cylinder wheel. These machines have given good results at Oliver, and at Fort Saskatchewan, on the C. P. R. farms, and the farms of D. MacLachlan at Clyde. Valuable information upon this matter can be obtained by readers of "The U. F. A." from the Department.

From approximately \$15,000 in 1922, expenditures on this have been reduced to approximately \$45,000 in 1931. Many classes which were of no value in promoting agriculture have been eliminated.

Reduction in Cost of Department

The staff of the department has been reduced from 187 in 1922, with salaries totalling \$294,932, to 128, with salaries totalling \$221,148 in 1931. Certain branches have been eliminated so that the heads could be dispensed with. The Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture, with a salary of \$1,000, was dispensed with, the work being taken over by the Deputy Minister. Brand recording has been taken over by the Livestock Commissioner and the office of Superintendent of Pairs at \$2,000 a year, was first joined to that of the Provincial Veterinarian, and later taken over by the Livestock Commissioner. Office reorganization has also been carried out.

Dealing with co-operation, Mr. Hendley stressed a hope that the story of co-operative marketing would soon be taught in the schools, and the technique of co-operation in colleges and universities. He said that if the weed campaign there had been systematic co-operation from the municipalities in most instances. A soil survey had been carried on in conjunction with the faculty of Agriculture of the University, and this would be continued. Valuable information had been obtained which, if processed earlier, would have saved the present unfortunate condition in connection with the dry area.

At the end of this season, said Mr. Hendley, approximately 130,000 bushels of registered seed would have been handled through the seed grain plant at Edmonton.

Great progress had been recorded in the poultry industry, the value of the poultry in Alberta being \$148,618 in 1931, as compared with \$1,351,300 in 1925. There has been striking growth in the export of eggs. The brooding stock at the Provincial poultry plant at Oliver now consists of about 200 birds.

Net Cost of Grasshopper Campaign

Mr. Hendley dealt with the progress of the dairy industry, the work of district agriculturalists, work among boys and girls, and other branches of departmental work. He stated that the expenditures in connection with the grasshopper campaign from 1920 to 1931 totalled \$245,015.02, of which \$122,227.41 was in 1922, \$112,800.22 in 1923, and only \$7,187.39 in 1931. Collections and sales of material totalled \$222,142.49, and outstanding accounts were \$68,004.41, while material on hand was worth \$68,000, leaving the net cost to the Government \$254,869. Against this, said the Minister, there was a saving of \$17,000.00 in the crops of 1931 and 1932.

Negotiations with the Pacific Steamship Company resulted in a reduction of ocean rates for cattle to Japan from 15¢ per head, including attendant, to 6¢, and later to 3¢.10, and the second shipment was made of a slight profit. Prospects seemed good for building up a trade.

Up to March 15, Mr. Hendley stated, all sections had been moved from the dry areas to other districts, and 2,125 acres of that effects, etc.

POULTRY AND EGGS

LAYWELL STRAIN B.C. WHITE LEGHORNS and White Wyandottes. Baby chicks and hatching eggs from our Government inspected stock. Extra heavy laying strains with individual records up to 275 eggs. Our pullets laid steady through 47 below zero weather. By free-setting each hen we can supply eggs of known fertility. Proof of good type and value is shown by our winning more prizes in Utility and B.O.P. classes this winter, than any breeder in Alberta. Good for our price list. We are agents for Charters' Incubators and Regulators. Laywell Poultry Farm, Madoc, Alberta.

BABY CHICKS FROM FINE BRED-TO-LAY stock for sale. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Prices: Up to May 1st. After May 1st May 1st May 1st May 1st

White Leghorns	25c	20c	20c
Heavy Breeds	25c	20c	20c

Supplied in multiples of 25 up to 250. Season is getting late. Send deposit with order. Money will be refunded if we cannot fill order. Poultry Branch, Department of Agriculture, MT-1653, Avenue, Edmonton.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, from pen of high producers; 700-bushel strain, \$2 per 15, two settings for \$3.00. See P. C. Lowe, Nanton, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS from Martin's best "Dorcas" pen; high egg production; prize winning stock; satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.50 setting, three settings \$3.50. Ernest Krosler, Freedom P. O., Alberta.

EGGS FROM BIG GREY GESE, 30 cents apiece. Mrs. M. Dieringer, Melville, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 30 CENTS EACH. Brown duck eggs, per 12 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Burns, Three Mills, Alta.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND WHITE Leghorn hatching eggs from inspected stock; \$2.50 setting. Also selling 100 Barred Rock pullets, \$1.00 each. A. Harrison, Big Valley, Alta.

SELLING GUARANTEED PURE BRED B.C. WHITE Leghorn hens. Very fine birds, have been laying all winter. Also a few cockerels, \$2.00 each. Am leaving district or would not sell. Walter E. Baldwin, Teeswater, Alta.

5. ROCKS FROM PARKER'S BROWN TRIO, over 20 years trapping, over 100 egg records. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 15. Fertilities replaced free. Cockerels sold out. References: Imperial Bank, Trochu. Kuchel Bros, Huxley, Alberta.

START YOUR FOUNDATION STOCK by ordering hatching eggs from my famous strain of White Wyandottes. Fine combination of males and females direct from Billy's pens, advanced record of production. "Farm" records, 225 to 250 eggs per year. You can join the Egg Club because you will have eggs to ship. The hens that lay are the hens that pay. Try mine and be convinced. Poultry guaranteed. Specially mated pens of high record birds, three settings for \$10.00. General flock matings headed by males in the advanced class, \$15.00 per hundred. Chas. O. Dawson, Western Egg Farm, Ardara, Alta.

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month.

Address all correspondence to "The I. P. A." Loughheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Continued

BARRED ROCKS—GENERATIONS BREEDING for egg production; Highest Wins in Record of Performance and Registration classes Alberta Provincial Show 1933-1934. Light or dark matings, eggs, \$4.00 for fifteen. Limited number eggs supplied from my special pen registered hens, all with records over 200, mated to sons of 300-egg hen, 75c per egg, \$20.00 for fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best "Dorcas" matings; dam's records 260 to 280; sire New York State Fair winners. Prices 10c, 15c and 20c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Member R. O. P.

SELLING BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, Ontario Government bred-to-lay strain. Heavy winter layers, \$2.50 per setting, 40c for \$5.00. Special rates on incubator lots. J. H. Davison, Meadow Creek, Alta.

WHY GO OUTSIDE OF ALBERTA WHEN you can secure home-grown, vigorous, acclimated stock through the Alberta Record of Performance Poultry Breeders' Association, which offers approved head-of-cockeries, eggs for hatching purposes and day-old chicks representing the popular breeds? This stock is hardy, vigorous, of good type, and the kind that produces results. For further information apply Secretary-Treasurer, Major H. G. L. Strang, Penn, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN

REGISTERED NO. 1 EXTRA GRIMM ALFALFA seed for sale. For price write the Golden Valley Irrigation Company, Medicine Hat, Alta.

HAND SELECTED WHEAT—REGISTERED Marquis, from my own hand selected pedigree plants. Every year has scored high marks in field crop and seed. Breeds true to type. Won Grand Championship at Chicago International 1913. Small amount of second generation left for sale, moderately priced. Also some second generation, registered Victory oats, hand selected. Write for prices. H. G. L. Strang, Penn, Alta.

SWINE

DUNGO JERSEY WEANLINGS, MARCH farrow, either sex; Dalgry strain; delivery May 1st. \$12.00 F.O.B. parents included. C. E. Orr, Hines, Alta.

PET STOCK

KITTENS, PEDIGREE PERSIANS, all colors. Devonshire Catery, Calgary.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES — TURNER, HILBERT, Red, Golden Queen, 25, 120; 100, 120, 120; postpaid. Mrs. Taylor, Assling, Alberta.

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY—THIS is your last chance to secure first choice from our beautiful stock of home-grown Nursery Stock. Why send away for trees that cannot live in this trying climate when we can supply you with a large variety of splendid home-grown Trees, Hedging, Shrubs, Fruits and Parental Flowers? We specialize in Russian Poplars, Canadensis, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc., and our new variety of Everbearing Strawberries will produce a heavy crop the first season. Nurseries at Brooks, Alberta. The Western Nursery Co., 521 Fifth Avenue W., Calgary. "Home of Trees That Grow."

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL FORD CAR, GOOD SHAPE, ON trade with cows, seed wheat, oats, hay—things. E. Hunter, Alta, Alta.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND FIVE TON scale. Westlock Local U. P. A.

SELLING — 1 REGISTERED PERCHERON Stallion; class A bull calves from dairy Shorthorn cows. Second generation business and sale. In three bushel sealed sacks, at wholesale prices. Leslie Marr, Minto.

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR rent. Three half sections near school, and new town of Wembley, Grande Prairie district. Suitable for both grain and mixed farming. Apply to J. Archer, Wembley, Alberta.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 224-226 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVEY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 387 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent Drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring security and prompt service.

W. H. SELLAR
Barrister and Solicitor
306 5TH AVE. W., CALGARY
Phone M7405 Res. W1780

SHORT, ROSS, SELWOOD, SHAW & MAYHOOD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries,
Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary

HEALTH

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY with pleasant root. Not medicine. Read address. A. C. Stoken, Mahwah, Florida.

CANCER
and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free literature to Dr. WILLIAM SANATORIUM, 224 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Poultry ! Eggs ! Poultry !

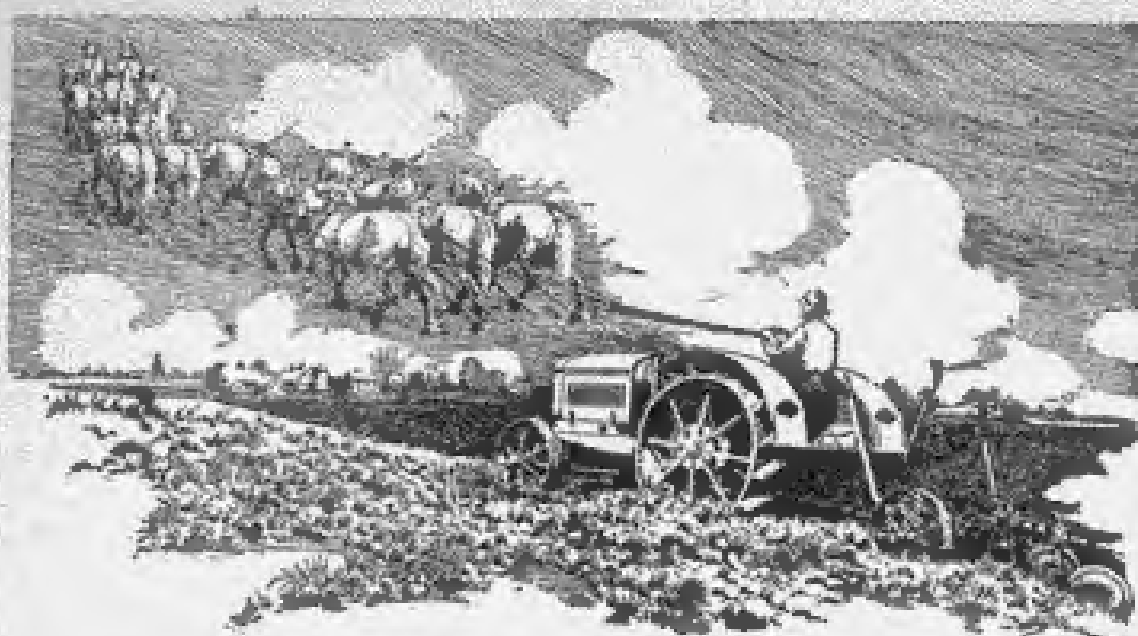
This is our main business, and we will handle your shipments right.

References: Dominion Bank

SAM SHEININ

PUBLIC MARKET - CALGARY





They're On the Job When You Need'em —and Cost No Feed When You Don't!

THIS is the day of "steel horsepower," when men direct the power of sturdy horses through the simple twist of a steering wheel. City streets and country roads swarm with proof of this statement. And if you will cast your eye over the countryside you'll find thousands of examples wherein "steel horsepower" is the drawbar and belt power that operates modern-day farms at top efficiency.

What kind of power will you depend on this year? Will you rest content with plodding horseflesh, or will you enter a new era of progressive farming with a new **MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR** at the head of your program?

Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and

threshing, your corn harvesting, and the hundred and one belt jobs that must be done one way or another during the coming years. Consider what it will mean to you to put these operations out of the way quicker, more profitably, and more pleasantly with a **MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR**!

And don't forget, there is a complete line of McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment at your command—tools built to work especially well with McCormick-Deering Tractors.

We shall be pleased to forward a tractor catalog to you, on request, in which all mechanical details are explained fully and illustrated simply. Or, if you prefer, call on your local McCormick-Deering dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

MCCORMICK-DEERING **Triple-Power Tractors**

DRAWBAR · BELT · POWER TAKE-OFF